



VOL. XXIV.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1856.

NO. 23.



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

## NOTES ON FRUIT CULTURE.

C. H. Holt of Lyndeboro', N. H., sometime since in the Granite Farmer, recommends to choose scions which are transplanted, and a nursery of trees, which need pruning. I have pruned some of them at different times, and I notice that some of them turn black near where the limb was cut off, which I suppose is occasioned by a few flow of sap, which seems to injure the tree. Now, I wish to know the best time to prune them, so that they will heal over and look healthy. C. W. BOYNTON.

## TIME FOR PRUNING.

Mr. EDITOR.—I have about one hundred apple trees which are transplanted, and a nursery of trees, which need pruning. I have pruned some of them at different times, and I notice that some of them turn black near where the limb was cut off, which I suppose is occasioned by a few flow of sap, which seems to injure the tree. Now, I wish to know the best time to prune them, so that they will heal over and look healthy. C. W. BOYNTON.

## DETROIT, May 20, '56.

NOTE. Wait till your trees are in blossom, or time of blossoming, and then prune. The leaves and fruit will take care of the surplus sap, and you will very seldom be troubled in the way you complain of. The wound will heal quicker, too, if made at this season of the year. [ED.]

## SOWED CORN.

Will farmers continue to complain of their inability to maintain a larger amount of stock, when so many means for increasing the amount of fodder are at their disposal? Aside from the use of fertilizers to develop the productive capacity of their meadows, they may sow millet, lucern, vetches, rye, etc.; but above all others in value, is corn sown either broadcast or in drills, as often preparing the ground for other crops, furnishing a large amount of fodder for stock, and thus supplying increased amounts of manures for the better growth of other crops. We are fully aware that corn fodder has been written about, talked about, praised and ridiculed by turns, but we feel that too few farmers really know its value.

During the last winter we have conversed with hundreds of farmers in various parts of the country; most of them are quite willing to acknowledge the merits of green corn fodder, but cannot see what particular advantage will accrue from its use, and deny the possibility of curing it for winter feeding. No farmer who has once fed corn stalks from broadcasted or drilled corn, sown so thickly as to be without ears, will pretend to deny that when fed to milch cows their milk will be increased, and their health improved, unless fed too long and in too large quantities.

Fatting cattle will improve more rapidly with a fair share of the succulent stalks of the Indian corn, and even horses flourish well on them. It is very true that corn fodder allowed to remain on the ground till quite blanched and tasteless, proves quite unprofitable for summer or winter feeding, but it is possible to cure stalks in such a manner as to preserve much of their sweetness and delicacy.

On our farm in Columbia county, we were enabled to carry through a large dairy during two seasons of the severest droughts we ever experienced, by the use of sowed corn. A large quantity was carefully cured for winter, and proved very palatable to the stock.

The Editor of the Wisconsin Farmer says truly, "there are hosts of semi-invalid ladies, who would find moderate garden labor the best medicine, if pursued with regularity and perseverance. No matter if delicate hands are unskilled, and even occasionally mingled in that mother earth, whether the whole body of many a pale invalid houseplant is so rapidly tending."

These are good words and should be regarded by everybody. We hope that the false pride which keeps so many shut up in the house prisoners will be dropped, and that we shall see more of the "gentle" sex at work in gardens, full of zeal and industry, and making their influence felt in the way of horticultural and agricultural improvement. No matter if the sun does enliven the complexion, and the hand become a little hardened by the use of the tools, —ruddy health will be the reward, and a more happy and useful life be the result. The mind will be clearer and stronger—the heart better and happier, and your society more useful.

## For the Maine Farmer.

MICE, INSECTS, AND CUCULIOS.

Mr. EDITOR.—I present you a few thoughts that are mostly original, and may be valuable.

A sure method to prevent mice from injuring fruit trees.—Take any old tin, zinc or sheet iron, cut into square pieces of a few inches extent, roll or hammer them into tubes or cylinders, and shut them around the trees, standing them on the ground.

They will cost but a trifle, they need be only a few inches in height to entirely prevent mice from working where they begin, (at the ground), and if made wide enough to shut or fold past, will entrap the mice.

These are good words and should be regarded by everybody. We hope that the false pride which keeps so many shut up in the house prisoners will be dropped, and that we shall see more of the "gentle" sex at work in gardens, full of zeal and industry, and making their influence felt in the way of horticultural and agricultural improvement. No matter if the sun does enliven the complexion, and the hand become a little hardened by the use of the tools, —ruddy health will be the reward, and a more happy and useful life be the result. The mind will be clearer and stronger—the heart better and happier, and your society more useful.

The writer also remarks that cattle and horses eat millet straw with great relish. Milkmen state that it increases the flow of milk, and being of a yellowish hue, gives the milk a better color than carrot juice or amato.

The writer above quoted, recommends sowing good clean seed. This is important, and when the land is clean on which it is grown, there is not much trouble in getting a clean crop of seed. But we have found one kind of seed to mingle with it, and much deteriorate it. This is the common "barn-grass" as it is called in this neighborhood. This species of grass is a sort of millet, belonging we believe in the same genus of plants and strongly resemble it.

We once sowed millet on a piece of land infested with barn-grass. Of course the seeds became mingled together, and though the "barn-grass" seed is smaller, yet it is difficult to separate it, and we were obliged to use up what we had to its seding. Cut and cure as you would hay.

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# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.



AUGUSTA:  
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1856.

## TARIFF ON WOOL.

We publish below a letter from the venerable William Jarvis, of Vermont, the pioneer of fine woolgrowing in the United States. Mr. Jarvis, while Consul in Spain, had a rare opportunity to observe the condition and quality of their merino flocks, and being convinced that some of them would be a great acquisition to this country imported a large number of them. This was before the war with Great Britain. He has continued the business of wool growing ever since. He has heretofore been an advocate for a certain amount of duty on wools and woolens—but by this letter he seems to think that the circumstances of trade, and the present condition of our manufacturers make it expedient to take all duties off of wools. We have always been of the opinion that such raw material as we can raise ourselves, should be protected equally with the article manufactured from it. But when such men as William Jarvis begin to talk of taking off the duties on wool, they are entitled to respectful attention. His experience and strong good sense have hitherto been safe guides, and although it seems to us somewhat strange to hear him talk thus, his arguments deserve to be listened to, and carefully weighed and examined,—we therefore publish his letter without further comment now, and wait for "more light."

WEATHERSFIELD, Vt., April 24, 1856.

DEAR SIR.—I beg to apply to receive a letter from you upon a subject which I have had so much at heart over for many months.

After being in Portugal, Spain and in England, between the years 1798 and 1802, that which most astonished me in the two first countries was the great neglect of agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial industry, and the general poverty which pervaded the mass of the people in a country possessing an excellent soil and one of the finest climates in the world; whereas, on going to England, I found everybody busy, the land highly cultivated, and all branches of mechanical and manufacturing industry in the greatest activity—that nation then possessing the largest commercial marine in the world, and her ports crowded with shipping.

When I compared this state of prosperity and affluence with the state in which English history represented her to be 500 years before, without manufactures and without commerce, dependent on the Brabant shippers to carry her surplus wool and other products to Flanders, and sending it back to England in cloths, to their great benefit and the impoverishment of England, the contrast was so great that I could hardly give credit to her own historians as to the truth of what they asserted. But an examination into her commercial history satisfied me of the fact. England was then as dependent on Flanders for the few manufacturing concerns which she obtained, as the Brazil and Spanish South America have been upon their mother countries, for the European goods which they received through those respective channels. But the teachings of history appear to have produced very little effect upon us. We are now voluntarily pursuing the same policy toward England, which five hundred years ago she pursued toward the Flemings, and with the same result. With our variety of climate and virgin soil, by this injudicious policy, we have got into debt to Great Britain to the amount of two hundred and fifty or three hundred millions of dollars, with outgoings against us of fifteen to eighteen millions a year in the shape of interest, by reason of economy in our resources, as so to enable us to pay off the principal, and pay-day must come—so we have recently more than doubled the imports of those woolen manufactures which we could have made at home. A new way to pay off old debts! If we are not more judicious in our legislation as regards foreign commerce, if this siren song of Free Trade does not turn us into swine, it will turn us into hewers of wood and drawers of water for our English kinmen.

For eight or ten years they attempted by force of arms to reduce us to this state, but the spirit of liberty was then too universally felt in America, and we had courage as freemen to throw off such degrading shackles. What they could not accomplish by force of arms, I am not clear they will not do by the sapping and undermining of our resources, and by our legislative omission to turn those resources to the best account.

In relation to wool, I have from the outset been opposed to any or at least a heavy duty on this article; but I am compelled to acknowledge that the most serious opposition I have met with on this point has been from my brother wool-growers. They seem to think that a low or no duty will cause this country to be flooded with foreign wool. With the low price of our lands and the moderate expense of sheep husbandry compared with any other agricultural pursuit, I have never felt any fear that the American wool-grower would be injured by importation. My doubt of success for our manufacturing industry. Manufacturing labor in England did not and does not cost half what it does in the United States; their machinery of every kind has been brought to the greatest perfection; their skill in using it has also been perfected, and the average interest on their capital is not more than half ours, and hence, the danger to our success must originate in this source. Once place our manufacturers in a condition not to be prostrated by the competition of those of England, and we would afford a ready and remunerative market to those who grow it. Nor it must be obvious in this immense, extended country, more than half of it adapted to the wool-growing business, where land can be bought for less price than the annual rental in England and most of the other countries of Europe, we cannot be in any serious danger from the competition of wools. It might as well be urged that we should lay a duty on foreign raw cotton, for fear of its competing with that of our own growth. To lay a high duty on wool, and neglect to lay a duty on foreign manufactures, which would protect our own from rivalry, would be literally rendering the tables and turning the goose which laid the golden egg. But, I know, who is acquainted with the cost of the dye-stuffs, the expense of the wear and tear of machinery and buildings, and the interest on capital, constitute two-thirds of the value of most woolen fabrics; then, to lay a higher duty on the raw material than we do on the manufactured article, would be directly legislating for the good of the foreigner to our own disadvantage. It might do very well for the legislature of a Colonial Parliament; but for an independent nation, which means to emancipate herself from the leading strings of her former mother country, it is suicidal.

There certainly has been a great deal more strength and courage in the subject of foreign wool than it was entitled to. Had Congress favored us with a steady legislation calculated to protect our manufacturing industry since 1816—when the double duties ended by the limitation of the act—there would not at this time be any question upon the propriety or inappropriateness of a duty on foreign wool; for we ourselves should have raised ample enough for the supply of our own consumption. We have done it in cotton and everything else we have turned our attention to; and we should have done it in sheep whose fleece is the most comfortable clothing. The lad's clothes caught fire, and his hands were severely burnt, before the flames could be extinguished. Too great care cannot be taken by all who use camphene or burning fluid for lights.

ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID. A correspondent writing from Milo, informs us that a son of Mr. Franklin Mayo, of that town on the evening of the 11th inst., upset a lighted fluid lamp, which breaking, the fluid spread over the room and filled it with smoke and smoke. The lad's clothes caught fire, and his hands were severely burnt, before the flames could be extinguished. Too great care cannot be taken by all who use camphene or burning fluid for lights.

EXCITING NEWS FROM KANSAS.

Just as we are going to press, this Tuesday afternoon, we have received despatches from Kansas to the effect that the people and the U. S. authorities have at last come in collision, and that the city of Lawrence has been captured and burnt. The following are the details as received:

CHICAGO, May 26. The Chicago Tribune publishes an extra based on intelligence brought by three men direct from Lawrence, stating that a company of 400 mounted Missourians made their appearance near Lawrence, on Wednesday, having been various of their services to be thrown into the market as low as, or lower than, foreign. But if a duty is laid here on the raw wool and the drags and dye-stuffs necessary to perfect the fabric, and no duties are laid on those articles in foreign countries whence we derive our supplies, it is clear that the value of the goods made here must be enhanced to the amount of the duties so laid; and if a proportional duty is not laid on the foreign manufacturers which come in competition with ours, the American goods must go into the market at a higher cost than do the foreign, and their sale be prevented. The Senate, instead of Congress, ought to encourage our own industry, it will be logically practical to promote the industry of foreign nations to our injury.

This opinion I give as a party directly interested, being one of the largest holders of wool-sheep in the United States.

During the morning the Lawrence Committee of Public Safety sent a note to the U. S. Marshal, who headed this force, assuring him that they would make no resistance to any proportion of the duties he might wish to serve, and begging protection for their lives and property. The Marshal made no answer, but at 11 o'clock a deputy Marshal, with a posse of 10 men, made his appearance in the city, and summoning four citizens to assist him, arrested G. W. Diesel and G. W. Smith, and carried them off with their mosele.

Sheriff Jones subsequently made his appearance with eighteen men. He attempted to make no resistance, but demanded all the public and private arms, giving the people five minutes to provide them, and threatened in case of refusal to storm the town. One field piece was immediately given up, but the people refused to surrender their private arms. In half an hour Jones returned with two pieces of artillery and an overwhelming force, and commenced the work of destruction by cannonading the Free State Hotel and the office of the Herald of Freedom. The former was burnt, and the types and presses of the latter destroyed. The Tribune's informant left at 8 o'clock in the evening, and when 15 miles from Lawrence saw a great light and volumes of smoke in the direction of the town, and was unable to tell whether it was destroyed. Another messenger who left Lawrence just before the capture of the boat, reported that several men had been killed by the Jones party.

It is feared that Gen. Pomeroy has been hung by the mob.

Gov. Robinson is at Lecompton, in the hands of the authorities.

Reeder is supposed to be in a place of safety, and is daily expected here via Nebraska and Iowa.

The mob has threatened to hang Robinson, Brown and Diebler.

The Free State men are gathering at Topeka, and will make a stand at that point.

Hatchinson is somewhere in the territory.

The U. S. troops are anxious to protect the settlers, but are not allowed to leave their quarters.

LATER.—Confirmation of the Destruction of Lawrence. St. Louis, May 26. The Lexington, Mo., Express publishes an extra, which was received here to-day, confirming the report of the destruction of Lawrence, on Wednesday last.

The account published by the Express, states that after the Marshal had arrested the persons he had writs for, he turned the power over to Sheriff Jones, who attempted to make arrests was resisted by the people who fired on his men.

Sheriff Jones then commanded and set fire to the hotel, and the office of the Herald of Freedom, destroying both. When the messenger left, the artillery was still firing, and the fire spreading to other portions of the town. Up to the time of his departure, six lives had been lost. This is reported as the testimony of Hatchinson and Ratcliffe, two free State men.

The Express is a pro-slavery paper.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

FOREST AND SHORE; or, Legends of the Pine Tree State. By Charles P. Isley. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. The tales contained in this volume were first presented to the public through the columns of the Portland Transcript, —some of them many years ago,—when their attractiveness was such that they were copied far and wide by the newspapers of the day.

Even now, we see one of them occasionally taking a fresh start, and finding as many interested readers as ever. Mr. Isley is a talented writer, and this collection of tales will meet with a favorable reception from the reading public. Aside from the merits of the tales, the fact that they are all founded on real incidents in the history of our State, and are from the pen of a Maine author, should secure the book a large audience among "Down Easters." The titles of the stories are as follows:—"The Wrecker's Daughter;" "The Scout;" "The Light-Keeper;" "The Settlers;" "The Liberty Pole;" "The Storm at Sea;" and "The Canadian Captive." We recommend the book to our readers.

VARIOUS OPINIONS on the subject are expressed, many applauding, and some denouncing it as a costly attempt to beat down freedom of speech.

Mr. Brooks was complained of by Wm. E. Lester, on whose oath Justice Hollingshead required Brooks to give bail in the sum of \$500 as security for his appearance to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Summer has several severe but not dangerous bruises on his head.

The cane used by Brooks was shattered to pieces by the blows.

When the attack was made, there were probably fifteen or twenty persons present, including Crittenden, Foster, Toombs, Fitzpatrick, Murray, Morgan, and other members of Congress, together with Governor Gorman, several others.

The attack was so sudden and unexpected that Mr. Summer had no opportunity whatever to place himself in a defensive attitude. The first blow given him by Mr. Brooks struck him, and the thick guita percha stick which was used by Mr. Brooks, was broken into many pieces by the time the assault was terminated. Messrs. Crittenden, Toombs, Murray, and others interfered as soon as they could, and probably prevented further damage.

The greatest excitement prevailed. Mr. Summer sank perfectly unconscious to the floor, while he lay, prostrate, and dreadfully bruised, till he was raised by his friends.

Mr. Summer's physicians say his wounds are the most severe flesh ones they ever saw on a man's head and deny his friends admission to him.

WASHINGTON, May 24. Mr. Brooks, this afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Keitt, appeared before Justice Hollingshead. The examination was about to commence, when Mr. Brooks said there was no necessity for it, as he acknowledged that he committed the assault and battery upon Mr. Summer. The Justice required security in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance in court. James Maguire and Truxton Beale became his sureties.

The Committee of each House took preliminary steps to investigate the circumstances attending the Summer assault.

The condition of Mr. Summer is not considered as favorable as yesterday.

If the House of Representatives do not except Brooks, the people ought to give the whole of them leave to stay at home in future. It is because such crimes have been winked at, heretofores, that they increase among them.

HUBBARD'S PANORAMICS. This exhibition, including the panoramas of the Hudson River and a Voyage to Ireland, with a fine dioramic representation of a storm at sea, &c., and also the famous Italian Marionettes, or moving figures, is now open at Winthrop Hall. During the evening, several songs will be sung by fine singers. This entertainment offers an opportunity for passing an evening pleasantly, that will give our citizens will avail themselves of.

A GOOD PEN. We acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. E. B. Simonson, 117 Middle Street, Portland, for a gross of his "Bank Pens." For flexibility, durability, and all other good qualities in a steel pen, we have never used anything that surpasses this article. If any of our readers happen to be in need of anything in his line, he can be supplied by calling on Simonson.

ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID. A correspondent writing from Milo, informs us that a son of Mr. Franklin Mayo, of that town on the evening of the 11th inst., upset a lighted fluid lamp, which breaking, the fluid spread over the room and filled it with smoke and smoke. The lad's clothes caught fire, and his hands were severely burnt, before the flames could be extinguished. Too great care cannot be taken by all who use camphene or burning fluid for lights.

## For the Maine Farmer.

THE MAY TRAINING AT BOWDOIN.

Mr. EDITOR.—As the numerous readers of your paper are no doubt more or less interested in the important events of the day, I forward you the following communication, descriptive of the annual celebration of the "May Training" by the students of "Old Bowdoin," which took place on Saturday, the 17th inst.

CHICAGO, May 26. The Chicago Tribune publishes an extra based on intelligence brought by three men direct from Lawrence, stating that a company of 400 mounted Missourians made their appearance near Lawrence, on Wednesday, having been various of their services to be thrown into the market as low as, or lower than, foreign. But if a duty is laid here on the raw wool and the drags and dye-stuffs necessary to perfect the fabric, and no duties are laid on those articles in foreign countries whence we derive our supplies, it is clear that the value of the goods made here must be enhanced to the amount of the duties so laid; and if a proportional duty is not laid on the foreign manufacturers which come in competition with ours, the American goods must go into the market at a higher cost than do the foreign, and their sale be prevented. The Senate, instead of Congress, ought to encourage our own industry, it will be logically practical to promote the industry of foreign nations to our injury.

During the morning the Lawrence Committee of Public Safety sent a note to the U. S. Marshal, who headed this force, assuring him that they would make no resistance to any proportion of the duties he might wish to serve, and begging protection for their lives and property. The Marshal made no answer, but at 11 o'clock a deputy Marshal, with a posse of 10 men, made his appearance in the city, and summoning four citizens to assist him, arrested G. W. Diesel and G. W. Smith, and carried them off with their mosele.

Sheriff Jones subsequently made his appearance with eighteen men. He attempted to make no resistance, but demanded all the public and private arms, giving the people five minutes to provide them, and threatened in case of refusal to storm the town. One field piece was immediately given up, but the people refused to surrender their private arms. In half an hour Jones returned with two pieces of artillery and an overwhelming force, and commenced the work of destruction by cannonading the Free State Hotel and the office of the Herald of Freedom. The former was burnt, and the types and presses of the latter destroyed. The Tribune's informant left at 8 o'clock in the evening, and when 15 miles from Lawrence saw a great light and volumes of smoke in the direction of the town, and was unable to tell whether it was destroyed. Another messenger who left Lawrence just before the capture of the boat, reported that several men had been killed by the Jones party.

It is feared that Gen. Pomeroy has been hung by the mob.

Gov. Robinson is at Lecompton, in the hands of the authorities.

Reeder is supposed to be in a place of safety, and is daily expected here via Nebraska and Iowa.

The mob has threatened to hang Robinson, Brown and Diebler.

The Free State men are gathering at Topeka, and will make a stand at that point.

Hatchinson is somewhere in the territory.

The U. S. troops are anxious to protect the settlers, but are not allowed to leave their quarters.

At 1 P.M. the soldiers were mustered in front of King Chapel by the several officers, and after the calling of the roll, the line of march was formed in the following order:

The Commander-in-chief, Mr. E. W. Thompson, led the van, accompanied by his staff.

Next came the Artillery, Capt. F. C. Davis, commanding. This company, composed of "six feet" soldiers, displayed truly formidable military aspect, flanking their gun, which was drawn by two horses, in regular marching order.

Following the Artillery were the Chaplain and wife, the former clothed in all the dignity of his responsible station, not excepting the white neckerchief and a towering dickey.

Immediately in the rear of the Chaplain was the band, which was made ready for the march.

The band was composed of the members of the "May Training" band.

At 2 P.M. the soldiers were mustered in front of King Chapel by the several officers, and after the calling of the roll, the line of march was formed in the following order:

The Commander-in-chief, Mr. E. W. Thompson, led the van, accompanied by his staff.

Next came the Artillery, Capt. F. C. Davis, commanding. This company, composed of "six feet" soldiers, displayed truly formidable military aspect, flanking their gun, which was drawn by two horses, in regular marching order.

Following the Artillery were the Chaplain and wife, the former clothed in all the dignity of his responsible station, not excepting the white neckerchief and a towering dickey.

Immediately in the rear of the Chaplain was the band, which was made ready for the march.

The band was composed of the members of the "May Training" band.

At 3 P.M. the soldiers were mustered in front of King Chapel by the several officers, and after the calling of the roll, the line of march was formed in the following order:

The Commander-in-chief, Mr. E. W. Thompson, led the van, accompanied by his staff.

Next came the Artillery, Capt. F. C. Davis, commanding. This company, composed of "six feet" soldiers, displayed truly formidable military aspect, flanking their gun, which was drawn by two horses, in regular marching order.

Following the Artillery were the Chaplain and wife, the former clothed in all the dignity of his responsible station, not excepting the white neckerchief and a towering dickey.

Immediately in the rear of the Chaplain was the band, which was made ready for the march.

The band was composed of the members of the "May Training" band.

At 4 P.M. the soldiers were mustered in front of King Chapel by the several officers, and after the calling of the roll, the line of march was formed in the following order:

The Commander-in-chief, Mr. E. W. Thompson, led the van, accompanied by his staff.

Next came the Artillery, Capt. F. C. Davis, commanding. This company, composed of "six feet" soldiers, displayed truly formidable military aspect, flanking their gun, which was drawn by two horses, in regular marching order.

Following the Artillery were the Chaplain and wife, the former clothed in all the dignity of his responsible station, not excepting the white neckerchief and a towering dickey.

Immediately in the rear of the Chaplain was the band, which was made ready for the march.

The band was composed of the members of the "May Training" band.

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

## THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.



ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The steamship Canada, with seven days later news, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday of last week. Her dates are to the 10th inst. We make the following summary:

**GERALD BRITAIN.** The Queen held a court at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, the 7th, for the purpose of receiving addresses on the peace, from the Houses of Lords, Commons, and the city of London. The deputations came in great state and numbered nearly 100 persons.

The Queen's reply briefly acknowledged the addresses, and expressed satisfaction that the security is re-established on a basis that affords security for its permanency.

Borders of Parliament have recorded a vote of thanks to the Army and Navy.

Lord Palmerston moved the resolution, and was seconded by the Earl of Derby, in the House of Lords. In the House of Commons it was moved by Lord Palmerston, and seconded by D'Israeli.

Lord Granville announced that a pension of £1,000 sterling for life is confirmed Gen. Williams, who is also created a Baronet by the title of Sir William F. Williams, of Kars.

Lord Eglin postponed his motion of inquiry respecting the conduct of Lord Palmerston to North America, till the midday.

Lord Colchester gave notice for 22d of May, of motion requiring Parliament to express its disapproval of abandoning maritime rights, long held, as the Congress of Paris had pledged Britain to do.

To celebrate the peace, the Queen has granted an amnesty to all political offenders; consequently Smith, O'Brien, Frost, Jones, and others may return home; but special exceptions are made against those who escaped to the United States.

Lord Wodehouse, under secretary for foreign affairs, appointed Envoy Extraordinary to St. Petersburg. This appointment is generally applauded.

The Lord Mayor of London gave the customary speech to the Ministry. The whole tone of the speeches were congratulatory respecting the Peace. Count Persigny, the French Ambassador, said nothing could sever the alliance of France and England. Lord Palmerston replied, reciprocating the sentiment, and complimenting the Ministers present of Sardinia and Turkey. Lord Clarendon then spoke, glorifying the Peace, and complimenting Russia. The usual toasts were followed, and the company separated in the usual manner.

The American Minister was not present, being engaged at the annual dinner of the Literary Fund, where he made a speech.

Mr. Dallas, with his family and the Secretary of Legation, also assisted at the Queen's State Ball and levee.

The Crimean Board of Inquiry continue its sessions, but the proceedings have lost all interest, Col. Tulloch being sick.

May 29 is to be a holiday throughout Britain, to celebrate the peace.

The recent German Yagers at Plymouth raised a roar. The Englishmen were severe. They proposed that the war be over, and that they only enlisted till the end of the war.

The five regiments in the Crimea under orders for Canada, are the 7th, 9th, 39th, 62d and 63d of the Infantry, under command of Gen. Eyre.

The clipper ship Racer had gone ashore at Arklow Bank, and will probably be a total wreck; all the passengers and crew, over 500, were saved.

The Racer remained on Arklow Bank, 8th.

The mate of the Racer reports (10th) that the ship is fast sinking in the sand, and is now up to the spar deck. There is no chance of saving the ship, but divers might recover part of her cargo.

The American ship S. C. Thwing, with 5000 bales of cotton, it is telegraphed, was totally wrecked at Lesse, in the Baltic.

Capt. Williams and second officer Hawkin of the ship American Congress, are to have an acknowledgment from the British Government for rescuing five persons from the wreck of the British ship Boomerang.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature granting 400,000 francs for the building of the Imperial Palace, in June.

The son of the King of Sweden, King of Wurtemburg, and Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, are visiting Napoleon's Court.

Eugéne Ney is bearer of Napoleon's letter, in reply to the Tsar's notification of his accession.

Count Morney is the new Minister to St. Petersburg, and Count Orloff has taken him to the Wronzoff Palace, on a three year's lease.

Speculation on the Paris Bourse has reached a great height, and English commercial papers with British capitalists against it.

The naval forces of France have been successful for several days past in France.

Spain. Arrests of suspected persons continue at Barcelona. The subscription passed off quietly throughout the country.

Belgium. The Senate is convoked for Wednesday, 14th.

Count Walewski's demand to muzzle the press of Belgium has created an intense excitement. A dispatch from Brussels says: In the chambers on Wednesday, the Foreign Minister, in answering the interpellations on the recent speech of Count Walewski, on the power of the government, addressed to the King, that the speech had not been officially communicated to the government. When that communication shall be made, the answer would be ready, and would be communicated to all governments, and would formally maintain the rights of a constitutional and independent state.

It was requested whether any power had asked for any modification of the laws relating to the press in Belgium: the Minister said he would answer in one word—"Never." The sitting broke up amidst immense cheering and applause.

Holland. A treaty of commerce and navigation, based on the principles of reciprocity, has just been concluded between Austria and Holland.

The Hanse towns have refused to adhere to the capitalization forced by Denmark, in the question of dues. Considerable excitement is caused by the announcement that an American fleet is on the way to Copenhagen.

A fresh difficulty, in some measure connected with the Sound Dues, has just arisen from a quarter which was least expected. The Danish government levies a duty of five shillings (about \$1.25) on every 100 pounds of merchandise which passes through the docks of Lubeck to be shipped at Lubeck.

The free city, which is Hanseburg, has the greatest interest in getting rid of the tax, addressed in February last, a circular memorial to the European governments, inviting them to unite their efforts to those of the Hanse Towns, to obtain from the Danish government the abolition of this onerous charge. On receiving this memorial, the French government, knowing that large quantities of French manufactured goods were found in the north, instructed its consular agent at Lubeck to furnish a circumstantial report as to the origin and amount of the transit duty levied by Denmark. This report at this time have reached the French Minister of Commerce. While waiting for collective steps to be taken at Copenhagen, with a view to the abolition of this duty, the Hanse Towns have refused to adhere to the capitalization proposed by the Danish government.

Italy. The Naples correspondent of the Daily News writes that the mode in which the government have been passed over has awakened much indignation and desperation, and that the Italian will, although they may fail, certainly make revolution attempts to secure justice. The Empress Napoleon is accused of not having received the representations of M. Cavour. According to the Post Ampt Gazette, the Austrian is to send to the court of justice, the Irish pedlar, recently found dead in Steuben, on the 14th inst., and a verdict given by the jury that the said McFarland died of his death from injuries received on the head and neck either by accident, or by some unknown person, and exposure while in a state of intoxication, on the night of the 11th of last February. [Machias Union.]

to be forwarded to the government of Rome and Naples, recommending the reforms evidently required by the Italian people.

It is also said that the Pope's legate at Paris has formally protested against Count Walewski's language in Congress, and that the U. S. Marshal, and a battle was anticipated.

It is still further rumored that Naples will anticipate the remonstrance, by granting an amnesty on an extensive scale.

Austria. The synod of Austrian Bishops at Vienna is about adjourning, without having accomplished its object.

Sardinia. A dispatch from Turin says the memorandum presented by Count Cavour and the Marquis de Villamaria to the Chambers, shows that Austria having, at the Conference, refused to discuss the condition of Italy, Sardinia is the only State which offers a barrier to revolution, and demanded the co-operation of England and France in carrying out reforms.

It shows the evils of the Austrian occupation are opposed to the interests of Italy and Sardinia, and to the two powers.

The Vigilance Committee of Kansas City, on Saturday, took off from the steamer Arabia a large field piece consigned to Lawrence.

Chicago, May 21. Dates from Fort Leavenworth of Saturday last, are received, Wednesday, (to-day) had been fixed for the attack on Lawrence.

There is a general Reign of Terror in the Territory. Two men have been shot in the river at Atchison, destroyed for Lawrence. Buford's company were enrolled in the militia and furnished with U. S. arms by Gov. Shannon.

The Free State men want arms and ammunition. Donaldson, the U. S. Marshal, has proclaimed his intention to make clean work of what he has to do at Lexington.

Gov. Robinson is still at Lexington.

The correspondent of the Jefferson (Mo.) Enquirer states a petition is being circulated in the Border Counties, praying for the immediate removal of Col. Sumner.

Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes, under date of the 16th inst., that 800 to 1200 men were encamped near Lawrence.

The people of Lawrence had sent a note to Col. Sumner, asking him to station a body of troops in the vicinity, to prevent a mob from proceeding to sanguinary extremities.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, occupied the remainder of the session by a speech on the Kansas question. Before concluding, the Senate adjourned.

After some debate, the resolve passed, 123 to 24.

Mr. Galloway, of Ohio moved to have the bill referred to the Department of War.

Mr. Thompson informed the House whether he had information concerning the murder of three American Citizens, named Dow, Barber and Brown, late residents of Kansas, and whether legal measures have been taken for the apprehension of the persons responsible for the foul and dastardly act.

The people of Lawrence had sent a note to Col. Sumner, asking him to station a body of troops in the vicinity, to prevent a mob from proceeding to sanguinary extremities.

Mr. Wakeman of N. Y. introduced a bill making an appropriation for the survey of Harlan River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Thompson moved to have the bill referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

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